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OR,

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Vol. V.]

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[No. 177]

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Bengal Mariner's Widow's fund.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c. &c. &c.

Calcutta, 25th August, 1819.

At a Meeting held this-day, at the House of Mr. HENRY MATHEW, of Owners and Commanders of Ships and Vessels belonging to the port of Calcutta, for the purpose of establishing an Institution for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Commanders and Officers on the Bengal Marine Service,

PRESENT

Captain BENJAMIN FERGUSON,
MATHEW SMITH,
WILLIAM KINSEY,
JAMES WEBSTER,
AUGUSTUS PELLY,
ROBERT ALLAN,

Captain C. A. HARRIS,
HUGH CATHEO,
R. L. LAWS,
DAIRE KIDD,
and
Mr. HENRY MATHEW.

Who, considering the improbability of a sufficient number of Commanders and Officers becoming stationary on shore to conduct its proceedings and management, and with a view of making it fully efficient, Resolved to invite the support and aid of persons of every profession and calling, to unite and become Members; that a selection of such Gentlemen may be made, as will by their advice, assistance, and counsel, place it upon the most respectable footing.

The following Resolutions were then proposed, and agreed to:—

I.—That an Institution be formed under the name of "THE BENGAL MARINER'S WIDOW'S FUND."

II.—That the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings be solicited to become the Patron of the Institution.

III.—That the Supreme Government of India be requested to give it their countenance and support.

IV.—That the Merchants, Agents, and Insurance Offices, be requested to give it their assistance.

V.—That Donations be solicited and received from all persons inclined to favour and support so laudable and useful an Institution.

VI.—That it consist of an unlimited number of Subscribers, to be divided into two classes.

VII.—That it be confined to the Widows and Orphans of those only, who have entered, or may hereafter enter the holy state of matrimony.

VIII.—That considering that a number of persons at the commencement of this Institution, may have families of children, born out of wedlock, without adequate means for their support in the event of the death of the Father, and that there are so few means of obtaining such; it is resolved, that a Father so circumstanced, on becoming a Subscriber to this Institution, shall have a claim on the Funds to the extent of three Children only, provided they are fully described in every respect, and acknowledged by the Father as his Children, supported by the evidence of two respectable witnesses; but that none so born after this period be admitted upon any terms.

IX.—That for the encouragement of Subscribers, no restrictions be made as to the pecuniary circumstances of the subscribing Members at the time of their decease, but that all their families be alike entitled to receive benefit from the Institution, on a scale hereafter to be laid down, under the supposition, that no family possessed of an independent property, or hereafter becoming so, would make their claim

upon this Fund; but that they would readily relinquish their benefit, to those less fortunate than themselves.

X.—That the Institution be managed by a Secretary, under the controul of a Committee of five of its subscribing Members, who are permanent Residents in Calcutta, three of whom shall form a Quorum, and the Secretary be a permanent Member; but the Committee to have no power essentially to alter any of the Resolutions established at its formation, without its being referred to the consideration of the Members at large at a General Meeting, when the Majority are to determine.

XI.—That the Committee remain in Office for one year only, without they be duly elected again at the Annual Meeting, to be held for the inspection of accounts, and sanction of its proceedings.

XII.—That should any Members (not less than five) wish to suggest any alteration in the existing Regulations, they be required to give Ten Days notice to the Secretary in writing, stating the subject they mean to bring forward, when a general special Meeting may be called to determine upon it.

XIII.—That the Funds of the Institution be managed by the Secretary and Committee for the time being, and that whenever the sum of Sicca Rupees Two Thousand and Five Hundred (2,500) shall appear in hand, they shall then invest in Government Securities the sum of Sicca Rupees Two Thousand, (2000) in the names of the Committee, which will be as full Security as can be obtained.

XIV.—That with a view to the economy of the disbursements of its Funds (the Institution being considered purely charitable) the Secretary shall only have an allowance absolutely necessary to defray the expences of management, which the *Proprietor* supposes the Sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred, (100) monthly, would fully compensate, exclusive of Printing and Law Charges.

XV.—That re-marriage be made a sufficient ground to exclude all Widows from the benefit of the Institution; but, in the event of their being again left in a state of widowhood, without an adequate provision for their support, and on their appearing fit objects for relief from this Fund, they be again admitted to the benefits of it, under the same provisions and limitations as on their original admission.

XVI.—That as the intent of the Institution is solely for the relief of Widows and Orphans of subscribing Members, no application of its Funds, be made on any other account whatever, with the exception of expences of Management, Printing, and Law Charges.

XVII.—That should at any future period the Funds admit of an extension of its benefits to the support of maimed or worn-out Commanders and Officers of the Country service, or other deserving Members, such object be duly considered, and careful Regulations framed for this purpose.

XVIII.—That Members be allowed to subscribe for any number of Shares, provided they name whose Life it is upon, and for whose benefit it is intended; and that only one risk be staked on one Life.

XIX.—That with a view also to encourage the raising a sufficient Fund, any Agency House, Owner of Ship or Ships, or other Persons as disposed, on giving the stipulated Donation of either Class, and paying the yearly Subscription, be allowed to place upon the Funds of the Institution, the Widows or Orphans of any of their Commanders or Officers who may die, and be left in distress, agreeably to the foregoing Resolution, and agreeably to the rate of their Subscription, provided the Husband was not a Subscriber to the Institution.

XX.—That any person giving a Donation of Sicca Rupees Five Hundred, (500) be considered as an Honorary Member and entitled to a Vote at General Meetings; and that Members subscribing upon three

Lives be entitled to Two Votes, but that no additional number of Shares be considered as qualifying them to give more Votes at a General Meeting.

XXI.—That on entering the Institution every Member be required to pay a Donation for admission of Ten Gold Mohurs in the First Class, and of Five Gold Mohurs in the Second Class.

XXII.—That a Subscriber to the First Class be required to pay the Sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred and Twenty (120) in advance, to entitle him to the benefit of the Institution, and that if not paid within Six Months, if at sea, or Two Months, if on shore, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the time of the same becoming due, he be considered to forfeit all and every benefit resulting therefrom.

XXIII.—That a Subscriber to the Second Class in like manner be considered to pay the Yearly Sum of Sicca Rupees Sixty (60) under the same regulations and limitations.

XXIV.—That a Subscriber paying a double Donation for admission, and the Sum of Sicca Rupees Twelve Hundred (1,200) equal to Ten Years' Subscription, be considered as a Permanent Member for life, and that no further calls be made upon him, his Family being entitled to come upon the Fund in case of casualty, without any limitations.

XXV.—That no claims be admitted to come upon the Fund of the Institution, until it amounts to the clear sum of Sicca Rupees ONE LAC, (100,000) placed out at interest, and that this capital be on no consideration encroached upon.

XXVI.—That the Family of a Subscribing Member have no claim upon the Funds, (with the exception of the Permanent Members) until such Subscribing Member shall have survived One Year from the date of his Subscription, and that in case of his death before that period, his Subscription Money be refunded to his heirs.

XXVII.—That the Widow and Orphans of a Member of the First Class receive One Month after his decease a Monthly Allowance of Sicca Rupees Eighty, (80) and for each child in like manner the sum of Sicca Rupees Sixteen, (16) with reference to the Funds of the Institution, provided that such Widow shall not have been legally divorced or separated from her Husband for adultery, or at the time of her Husband's demise, shall have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

XXVIII.—That the Widow and Orphans of the Members of the Second Class receive in like manner a Monthly Sum of Sicca Rupees Forty, (40) and for each Child Sicca Rupees Eight, (8) under the same regulations and limitations as in the foregoing Resolution.

XXIX.—That should there be no Widow on the decease of a Subscriber, but only Orphans, the Committee for the time being, be considered as Guardians (if need be) as far as relates to the allowance paid from the Funds of this Institution, which shall be at the rate of Sicca Rupees 25 per Month, in whatever class they may be.

XXX.—That the Committee be empowered to grant relief to the Family of any Subscribing Members desirous of returning to Europe, to the extent of Sicca Rupees One Thousand for the Widow, and Sicca Rupees Two Hundred for each Child, without interest, as a Loan to be charged to their Yearly allotted allowances.

XXXI.—That the Allowances to Children cease on their attaining the Age of 16 years for Boys, and on the marriage or settlement of Girls, provided they are good Members of Society.

XXXII.—That Provision be made for Payments of Annuities in England.

XXXIII.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Henry Mathew, for his attention and assistance in the formation of this Institution, and that he be requested to act as Secretary, and to publish these Resolutions for general information.

XXXIV.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to John Palmer, Esq. for his liberal Donation of Sicca Rupees One Thousand (1000) in this early stage of the formation of the Institution towards its support.

XXXV.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Edward Brightman, Esq. for his Donation of Sicca Rupees Five Hundred (500) also in this early stage of the Society.

XXXVI.—That a General Meeting of the Subscribers be called at the Exchange Rooms, on a day hereafter to be named, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management, and the consideration of other matters that may be laid before them.

XXXVII.—That a Copy of these Printed Resolutions be left at the Exchange for General Subscription, and another with the Secretary.

(Names of Gentlemen Present.)

Captain BENJAMIN FERGUSON,
MATHW SMITH,
WILLIAM KINSEY,
JAMES WEBSTER,
AUGUSTUS PELLX,
ROBERT ALLAN,

Captain C. A. HARRIS,
HUGH CATHEO,
R. L. LAWS,
DAIRE KIDD,
and
Mr. HENRY MATHEW.

(Signed)

HENRY MATHEW, Secretary.

SAUGOR ISLAND SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given, that applications for clearing by contract, certain parts of Saugor Island, called Saugor proper, Clive's Island, and Cox's Island, will be received by the Secretary: at whose Office further particulars may be ascertained.

By Order of the Committee,

W. H. ABBOTT,

Secretary and Solicitor to the Society.

HASTING'S STREET,
Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1819.

N. B. Shipping at Saugor, and Individuals, may be furnished with Fire Wood, on reasonable terms, by applying to the Society's Superintendent, Dr. Dunlop, on the Island, or at the Secretary's Office, in Calcutta.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

A General Meeting of the Directors and Members forming the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Bengal Provident Societies will be convened at the Office of Messrs. PALMER and Co. on Monday next, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, when the respective accounts will be exhibited for audit, together with the Government Securities attaching to each Class.

By Authority of the Directors,

THOMAS KING, Secretary.

(—)

September 2.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MR. J. HARTLY,

From the late Firm of Burn, Currie, and Co.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Stock of Cabinet Furniture, for Sale, to the spacious House, No. 59, Cossitollah, where all Orders in the Cabinet and Upholstery Business will be furnished in the neatest manner and on the most moderate terms.

(—)

September 1.

FREIGHT TO JAVA AND BENCOOLEN.

For Java, to touch at Bencoolen, the fast sailing Ship Stanmore, H. B. TORLESSE, Master, having a great part of her Cargo engaged and will be dispatched immediately.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. J. SCOTT and Co. or Captain TORLESSE.

(—)

September 1.

FOR MADRAS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AND LONDON.

The fine Ship Blenheim, W. SHIRLEY, Commander, (late Chief Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Surrey,) will sail in all September, having a great part of her Cargo on board. Her Accommodations are superior, well adapted for Children, and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, at Messrs. PALMER and Co.'s.

N. B.—The above Ship has an excellent Stock of fine Europe Sheep.

(—)

September 1.

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL

Vol. V.]

General Summary of News.

[No. 177.]

We have been favored with a copy of the Belfast News Letter, in which we have found a full Report of the Protestant Meeting at Dublin, of which we sometime since gave a short notice. It is a document of that nature however which would suffer from abridgement, and we therefore make no apology for laying it before our readers at length. It is dated Dublin, February 12, 1819, and is as follows:

Yesterday, (pursuant to requisition) the most numerous and respectable meeting we ever recollect to have witnessed, took place at the Rotunda of the Protestant freemen, freeholders, and householders of this city, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to grant to his Majesty's faithful subjects, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, an equal participation of the privileges of our free Constitution. At an early hour in the morning, crowds were in attendance at the front and side entrances of the Rotunda; the doors were not, however, opened until one o'clock, and the great room was almost instantaneously filled to excess; upwards of 3000 persons were assembled, and in the orchestra were several Ladies of rank and distinction. Among those present we observed the Duke of Leinster, Earl of Charlemont, Earl of Meath, Lord Cloncurry, Right Hon. Henry Grattan, Mr. Latouche, Mr. Sterne Tighe, Mr. W. Parnell, M. P.; Mr. V. Blake, M. P.; Messrs. Ellis, Power, Sneyd, Burrowes, McNally, Curzan, Cole, Castles, Wallace, Fletcher, H. Grattan, jun. Tudor, Pickering, Webber, Lloyd; Aldermen Archer, Bloxham, Cash, Darley and Abbott; and others of equal consideration. The Countess of Charlemont, Mrs. Blachford, Miss Grattan, Lady Eleanor Nugent, Mr. Bushe, Mrs. Trant, and other Ladies of rank and fashion.

Previous to the hour appointed for assembling at the Rotunda, about 50 or 60 of the Gentlemen who had signed the requisition to the Lord Mayor, waited upon the Earl of Charlemont, at Charlemont-House, in Rutland-square. His Lordship was accompanied by the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Meath, Messrs. Grattan and Latouche, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen.

The Earl of CHARLEMONT addressed the requisitionists who attended, observing that they were going to deliberate on the most important and momentous question that could possibly offer itself to the consideration of benevolent, enlightened, and liberal Irishmen. He could have no doubt of the principles and motives which actuated the Gentlemen whom he saw before him in the requisition they had made. But unfortunately, there were men to be found who felt very differently on this subject, and it was very possible many of those would give their dissent to the object of the intended meeting. If this should be the case, his Lordship earnestly recommended the Gentlemen who did themselves and their country so much honour in seeking an opportunity to express the sense they entertained of the disqualifications their Catholic countrymen and brethren labour under, to avoid discountenance, and prevent any thing like clamour against those who should differ in opinion with them. The enemies of liberty and of Ireland would take every advantage of such conduct, and by the most unjustifiable means, make it, said the Noble Earl, a pretext for throwing odium on the sacred cause in which we are all embarked. The temperance, order, and equanimity of the friends of liberty, however, on this most important and vital occasion, would, his Lordship anticipated, be crowned with the success which, through their lives, would afford them most perfect gratification, and make this too long distracted country the abode of peace, happiness, and prosperity.

The Earl of Charlemont, and the other Noblemen and Gentlemen who had assembled at Charlemont House, then proceeded to the Rotunda.

Just at one o'clock, the Lord Mayor arrived, accompanied by Sheriff Wood, and a deputation, consisting of the Earls of Charlemont and Meath. Mr. Grattan, Mr. Latouche, and Mr. Humphreys, went out to meet his Lordship, and speedily returned and conducted him to the chair.—His Lordship's entrance was hailed with the loudest and most enthusiastic demonstrations of regard and respect.

The LORD MAYOR having taken the chair, his Lordship addressed the meeting. He said, that he had been called upon, in his capacity, to convene a meeting of the Protestant freemen, freeholders, of the city

of Dublin, to take into consideration the propriety of preparing and presenting a petition to the Imperial Parliament, for the removal of the disabilities under which their Catholic fellow-countrymen at present labour. The requisition had come from some of the first noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants in the kingdom—and, in compliance with the wishes of so numerous, so important, and so enlightened a class of persons, he had convened the present meeting.—He knew very well that in doing so, he would expose himself to imputation; but he was also aware that if he declined acceding to the request, which had been made to him, he would give offence. Placed in such circumstances, he had only to consult his conscience and his understanding, and fearlessly and impartially to execute their dictates. His understanding and his conscience told him it was his duty to call this meeting. The most valuable of the privileges of the subjects of this realm was the right of petitioning the Legislature; and it would be equally unbefitting the station which he had the honour of filling, and the principles which he adopted and acted upon through life, to obstruct his fellow-citizens in the exercise of this estimable privilege.—Nothing more remained for him to say but that he was ready to listen with the most perfect attention and impartiality to any observation or proposition, connected with the subject matter of the meeting, which any gentleman present should be disposed to offer; and to request that the assembly would conduct itself with suitable decorum, and afford the same dispassionate hearing which he was determined to do, to the sentiments of every individual, in favour of, or opposed to, the measure which was to come under consideration.

Mr. George Archer, the Lord Mayor's Secretary, now read the requisition; after which,

The Duke of LEINSTER rose.—He said, he held in his hand a resolution, which he should have the honor of proposing for the adoption of the meeting. He was certain, he said, that every man in that assembly had the good of his country at heart; he could at least speak for himself, that the happiness and prosperity of his native land were among the objects dearest to his heart; and intimately interwoven with that prosperity and happiness, was the emancipation of his Catholic countrymen. The question of their claims, and the nature of their rights, had been so often, so well, and so generally discussed, that he felt it now unnecessary for him to enter upon those topics. He should, therefore, without further preface, move,

"That we deeply lament that our Roman Catholic brethren should labour under the present disabilities which affect them on account of their religion."

Mr. W. HUMPHREYS seconded this resolution.

On the question being put,

Alderman ARCHER (city treasurer and police magistrate) desired that the Lord Mayor's answer to requisition should be read; which being done,

Alderman ARCHER said, he had no objection to meet his Protestant fellow-citizens, and freely and fairly discuss the question; no man more regarded his Catholic fellow-countrymen than he did; the meeting called by the Lord Mayor was of the Protestant freemen, freeholders, and householders; if his Lordship declared that the meeting was solely confined to classes of this description, he would proceed to discuss the question, but he felt certain there were many Roman Catholics present; no person, he was certain, would deny his religion; modesty on one hand and prudence on the other, should induce them to withdraw; the Lord Mayor presided as Chief Magistrate of this great city; powers had been given to him by his Majesty, and he (Alderman Archer) called upon his Lordship to exercise those powers; he called upon him to declare, if the present was a Protestant meeting; if it was not, he would remain silent; but he had a right hand, with which he would sign the name of William Henry Archer, to a protest against any petition that might be agreed upon, and he also promised the meeting that a counter petition would be sent forward.

The LORD MAYOR said, he certainly called a meeting of Protestants only, and if there were Gentlemen of the Roman Catholic persuasion in the room, he trusted they would withdraw.

A few Catholic Gentlemen that were present immediately stood up and retired.

The Lord Mayor was proceeding to put the question upon the resolution, when

Lord FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY came forward, and proposed as an amendment,

"That the Protestants of Dublin, being unwilling to disturb the peace of the city, and confiding in the wisdom of Parliament, decline giving an opinion on the subject, and that the meeting do now adjourn."

A loud and very general expression of applause followed this amendment.

Mr. ELLIS, the Master in Chancery, seconded the amendment in a most animated strain, commented with much severity on the conduct of the Lord Mayor, who as the guardian of the public, should not have convened the meeting.—(Great Applause.)—By giving the best reason why this meeting, continued Mr. Ellis, should not have been called, I offer this most conclusive argument for its adjournment. This Gentleman then proceeded, in the most energetic and manly language, and in an impressive and collected manner, to shew in how much a Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, the head of a Protestant Corporation had compromised his duty, by acting as he had done.—(He was loudly cheered throughout his harangue.)

Mr. LEONARD MACNALLY rose to order. The Lord Mayor was not only keeper of the peace of the city, but he was *Custos Morum*; and he wished the Gentleman had a little more manners when he addressed his Lordship.

Mr. ELLIS, with great eloquence and dignity, retorted upon Mr. MacNally; he did not want to go to a dancingmaster to mend his manners—he would repeat the phrase—He thanked the Learned Gentleman for his lesson, but when he wanted to have either his morals or his manners mended, he should apply to an abler instructor. When he had been interrupted in speaking, he was endeavouring to shew, that continuing the present meeting would irreparably injure the peace and harmony of the city.—(Cries of no, no.)—He relied upon his Lordship's protection, in putting down clamor. Those gentlemen who signed the requisition were the last persons whose requisition his Lordship should have attended to. They were gentlemen, doubtless, high in rank, and in character, but they were not the trading body of the city. They were worthy Noblemen, and Members of Parliament, who sought to have a petition presented to themselves, to grant an extension of privileges to the Roman Catholics. He knew the means which had been practised to procure signatures to that requisition. Some of those names were purchased by interest—some by fear—some by solicitations of private friendship. He knew that threats were held out.—(Name, them, name them.)—He would name them, when he thought proper, or when required by a proper authority, but he would repeat, signatures have been obtained to that requisition by threats.—(Loud cries of name them.)—He thought it was unwise to call the present meeting, as parish meetings had been already called, and gave opportunity of expression of opinion, without thus agitating the quiet of the city.

The question was here loudly called for.

Lord CHARLEMONT rose—(on his presenting himself to the meeting the most unbounded applause, clapping of hands, and waving of hats ensued, and continued for several minutes) he agreed with his Noble young friend (the Duke of Leinster,) who opened the business, but earnestly implored peace and quietness; they should recollect that the cause they assembled to discuss did not require clamour; it was the cause of liberality, morality, justice, and liberty. (great applause) and must carry sense with it; if the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Ellis) had any weighty reasons to offer, let him be heard without applause or hisses—there was no doubt but he would be answered.

Mr. ELLIS said that the test of the resolution should be tried by the Protestants alone; he contended that some Catholics still remained in the room.

Mr. H. GRATTAN, jun. said, the Gentleman had insinuated that signatures had been looked for and procured by surreptitious means. He would read the names of the requisitionists, and let the meeting say whether improper means could be resorted to, to procure them. He then commenced reading—Leinster, (loud applause.) Downshire, (loud applause.) Charlemont, the heir of the patriotic leader of the old volunteers of 1782—(thunders of applause.) Henry Grattan, their representative—(great applause.) It was not necessary for him, his son, to teach the people of Ireland to venerate the name of Henry Grattan. Could the names of Latouche, White, Humphreys, Guinnesse, &c. be improperly obtained?—(No, no.)

Mr. WADDEN thought that the Magistrates present should of themselves keep order; he would put it to their breasts from what quarter

the clamour proceeded, and he called upon the Lord Mayor to keep the Magistrates quiet.—(laughter.)—The Learned Gentleman (Mr. Ellis) had spoken of vestry meetings; true it was that some parishes had assembled, but other parishes had been prevented from delivering their opinions, from the intolerant principles of their churchwardens. The learned Gentleman appeared to be an advocate for the vestry meetings, and was therefore inclined to agitate (as he called it) by retail, but not by wholesale, was he not so entirely adverse to a general meeting.—(Laughter.)

Sir NEAL O'DONEL wished the Roman Catholics every success, but he conceived it should be left to the House of Commons, where he expected to be very shortly. He would give the question here a negative.

Mr. COLE (Police Magistrate) made a few observations in favor of the adjournment.

Sir NEAL O'DONEL moved his Lordship that tellers be appointed.

The LORD MAYOR thought the show of hands would be the better way.

Lord CHARLEMONT moved, that those who were for the adjournment should go out.—(Continued Applause.)

The question on Lord Charlemont's motion being put, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. STERNE TIGHE spoke a few words in favour of emancipation, When he was called upon by Mr. Ellis to know whether he was a freeman, a freeholder, or householder,

Mr. Tighe replied, he was a gentleman of independent fortune, and that he was possessed of property in the city of Dublin.

It was now agreed upon that a division should take place—those for the adjournment to retire.

The Lord Mayor now put the question, on the first resolution, which he declared was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Ellis called for a division.—Great dissatisfaction followed this demand, as the supporters of the adjournment had declined acceding to the only practicable mode of dividing.

Mr. WALLACE said, he came forward for the purpose of speaking to order, and would not do so if he did not perceive that order and decorum were monstrously outraged. The learned Gentleman who had opposed the proceedings, he was convinced, from his knowledge of him did so, because he conceived it to be the line he ought to pursue; but nevertheless, in his opinion, and that of the great majority of the meeting, the learned Gentleman was mistaken; however, he was glad the Gentleman had come forward in a manly manner to defend his sentiments. But when he made the proposition of dividing so large a meeting as the present one, he must have been aware of the impossibility of doing so. The only practicable mode of ascertaining with precision the dissentient persons to the object of that meeting was, that the gentlemen who differed in opinion from it should withdraw to another apartment.—This proposition although passed unanimously, has not been acceded to. He therefore had to propose a means, which, under the circumstances, was least calculated to disturb the order and unanimity of the meeting. It was, that the resolutions should be put, and the sense of the meeting taken on each by the voice of the assembly, and that afterwards each gentleman who had voted in favor of the question might authenticate his vote with his signature. By this means we should know who were the friends of freedom and toleration, while the other party, who would doubtless convene a counter-meeting, would have opportunity of framing whatever resolutions they may think proper on that occasion, and might collect from house to house the few signatures they could obtain, and the public would thus be able to appreciate those who had an honourable feeling towards their country.—(Loud and reiterated applause.)

Mr. Ellis said, if he was to be put down by clamour, he would retire, and leave the discussion to themselves.

Alderman Archer enquired from the Lord Mayor, if the amendment had been negatived—if the original resolution had passed—if so he thought the Lord Mayor had come to a hasty determination.—(No, no.)—The worthy Alderman then proceeded to follow up similar categorical questions, when

Mr. Finlay came forward and protested against the dignity of the chair being thus insulted—the sense of the meeting had been already taken and declared.

Mr. Ellis—(To the Lord Mayor) If your Lordship says that the question has been decided, we will leave the room.

LORD MAYOR.—Certainly. I have taken the sense of the meeting, and consider the original resolution to have a majority, and finally to

have been adopted—you had an opportunity of division: tellers were appointed for that purpose, but you have declined availing yourself of it.

Mr. Ellis, Alderman Archer, and others, then retired from the room.

The Duke of LEINSTER then rose and proposed the following draft of
THE PETITION.

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

We, the subscribers hereunto, do most humbly petition your most Honourable House, in favour of our brethren and fellow-subjects, the persons professing the Roman Catholic religion. They apply to Parliament to be permitted to the privileges and franchises of the Constitution. We, their Protestant brethren, do consider the application to be just. We do most heartily join the Catholics in their loyal and reasonable request; and convinced of its policy, as well as its justice, we do most zealously implore your Honourable House, to comply with the prayers of the said petition, and to relieve the persons professing the Roman Catholic religion from all evil and political disabilities. And your petitioners will pray, &c."

His Grace then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Humphreys:—

"Resolved—That the foregoing be the petition adopted by this meeting to be presented to Parliament."

Upon the question being put from the chair upon this resolution, very few dissenting voices were distinguishable.—The Lord Mayor declared it to be carried in the affirmative, which was followed by a very general approbation.

LORD CHARLEMONT next rose to propose two resolutions, to which he said he could not anticipate any objection. They were as follows:—

"Resolved—That we consider the emancipation of our brethren, the Roman Catholics, to be a measure that would prove highly conducive to the tranquillity of Ireland, and that, in our opinion, it is essentially necessary for the permanent prosperity of the united empire.

"Resolved—That this meeting do most earnestly recommend to the Protestants throughout Ireland, to circulate in their respective counties, for individual signatures, and to proceed with all convenient speed, similar petitions to Parliament in favour of their fellow-countrymen the Roman Catholics."

Mr. CRATTAN, jun. seconded the first resolution, and made an eloquent and manly address, embracing every subject connected with civil and religious liberty, and all that was dear to Irishmen. The name of this gentleman, from the long and glorious services of his parent, had become the watchword of freedom, was well calculated to produce a favorable effect on the auditory, and he was hailed in coming forward with the most vehement and enthusiastic applause, and during his harangue was frequently and loudly cheered by the assembly.

On the question being put on the second resolution,

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY CURRAN addressed the meeting—He began by expressing his hope that he should be excused, if he could not refrain from adding the feeble echo of his voice, to the sounds of wise and liberal sentiment, which, after so long a pause, had at length returned to refresh the public ear. He hoped that he should not be considered entirely out of his place, if he should seize this opportunity of putting up his most ardent wishes for the success of that noble effort of toleration, at which his Lordship was, this day, so honorably and, he trusted, so auspiciously presiding. In doing this (continued Mr. Curran) I beg to disclaim the affectation of proposing myself as the advocate of a class of my fellow-subjects, who have so many able and enlightened advocates of their own—still less do I mean to make an obtrusive tender of my certificate of their good conduct, as of any importance to a cause which is so far removed above the necessity of so valueless an attestation.

Were that cause unfortunately in so disastrous a condition as to justify such an exertion of our patronage, or our charity, if I know myself, and those who surround me, there are few who could be so callous as to withhold it; but, happily for them and for us, the season for that kind of interference is passing away, and the Protestant community, at length converted to a sense of their real interests, has become impressed with the conviction, that in soliciting the payment of a debt of justice and honour to the Catholics, we are petitioning for a public benefit to us all. We have at last awakened from our frightful dreams of danger, and, instead of vainly wandering after the haggard forms of penalties and proscriptions, and the long train of dismal phantoms, which heretofore disturbed our rest, we now have opened our eyes to real objects, and find our natural guides, the good old principles of freedom and toleration, standing where we left them, and offering once more to conduct us, by the only certain road, to prosperity and repose.

If, my Lord, I thus speak of the former apprehensions of danger under which so many millions of Irishmen have been disabled, as being now considered to be a despicable and superannuated pretext, it is because the very presence of this meeting proclaims the fact—and it is still more so, because we have seen that the order of the Catholics, from whom any of this supposed danger could have arisen, have long borne the most irritating disqualifications, with a patience and with a romantic spirit of manly and inflexible decorum, which demonstrates beyond a doubt, that they are fully matured for the reception of the most sacred trust—My object here is not to pronounce an eulogium on the Catholics, but when I consider the passions that actuate us all, I cannot abstain from observing, how fortunate it has been for Ireland, that the victims of our impolicy have directed all their vigour to attain their emancipation, rather than to avenge their exclusion.

This, my Lord, is the great guarantee of our security—the only one that they can give, or that we can demand—the moderation of the Catholics, and the intelligence which has produced it. During a whole century they have been engaged in an arduous struggle for their natural rights, and their minds have caught the spirit of the great principles which they had to study and apply; and here let me, in passing, add, that, if the same spirit has spread among the present generation of Protestants, to an extent which was so fatally wanting in the last, we are originally indebted for the change, to the researches and reasonings of that order which our predecessors were so anxious to degrade, and who have thus, like the philosophic bondsmen of old, been the instructors of the children of their masters.

In the wide range of inquiry into which their necessities forced the Catholics, they have become familiar with the general history of human opinions, and with the various causes that advance or retard their progress—a knowledge, of which the inevitable influence is, to elevate and pacify. In these pursuits they have not failed to observe, how long the childhood is of all that is destined for longevity. It is so with animated beings—it is the same with institutions; and the enlightened Catholic, instead of being exasperated at the procrastination of his freedom, is more wisely disposed to hail, in the very slowness of its growth, the assurance of its permanency.

There was a time, perhaps, when his emancipation would not have instantly appeased him; but that time is past, and now, should his intreaties extort the restoration of his rights, should he be permitted to emerge once more into the enjoyment of political life, after having rescued from the grave the ravished object of his affections, he is prepared to accept the privilege upon the solemn stipulation, that he is not to look back upon the scenes of suffering and crime, which he was condemned to witness before he could obtain it. That this is the determination with which he prefers his claims, is, I believe, the firm conviction of every Protestant whose opinion is of any value, and who ventures to declare it.

I am aware, Gentlemen, that our community is not perfectly unanimous; we know that there are a few who proclaim, that to preserve the State the human conscience must still be dragged as a culprit before an inquisitorial bar—but we also know, that it is the nature of the basest of the pack, to continued yelling false tongue, long after those of more generous blood have obeyed the voice that calls them off from the pursuit. Happily, however, for Ireland, she is at last learning to appreciate the objects and the capacities of that race of bigots which disgraced the last age, and of which this clamorous tribe, that have lately been unkenneled upon us, are the miserable remnant—provisionally allowed to linger here, for the purpose of warning and execration.

If we look back upon those melancholy times, during which it was fated that they should rule the land, we shall find that while the Catholic was hourly advancing in knowledge, hourly refuting and exposing his senseless oppressors, and contributing some important truths to the stores of political science, the bigotted dunces who were arrayed against him, have not left a single liberal view—not a single instructive result—not an opinion, or conjecture, or fact, (except the fact of their utter heartlessness and incapacity) to which a stripling would not be ashamed to give a corner in his common place book. They have been, indeed, all this while, proudly perched aloft upon the pedestal of their boasted ascendancy, but their minds have been as stationary as their own favourite emblematic trophy so conspicuous in this metropolis, which, though it has now been above a century in the ostentatious attitude of motion has never advanced a single step.

I perceive, my Lord, that a smile has been extorted by the allusion to that palladium of Protestant ascendancy; but if I have adverted to it as the emblem of this loyal faction, it is only because they evidently consider it as such themselves; and it not unamusing to ob-

serve the lofty indignation which they so ingeniously express, at having at least discovered that the poor animal, on which they are mounted, is not disposed to continue for ever the same courteous, passive, uncomplaining creature, as that upon which the royal rider, of glorious memory, has been so long triumphantly astride. What a pity it will be, and what an effecting source of virtuous despondency with those dismounted jockies, that future times are not to behold them, as the past have done, contentedly jogging on, with their backs (in strict imitation of their illustrious models) contemptuously turned upon the depository of all the learning of the kingdom, and their eyes unalterably fixed upon the castle—a posture so strikingly illustrative of their ignorance and their venality.

But upon reflection, Gentlemen, it is perhaps uncharitable to indulge in any harshness of remark upon persons, who, independent of their many claims upon our pity, have been lately making such efforts to entertain us; after all, it is only according to the usual course and that when the actors in the tragedy have retired from the stage, the heroes of the farce should come forward, where a generous public will make allowances from seeing them straining themselves to supply in bustle, what they want in talent, and where their native powers of being perfectly ridiculous, are obviously impeded by their fretfulness at finding themselves thrust into the afterpiece; each of them no doubt feeling the most entire and laudable conviction, that nature had qualified him (which I do not propose to question,) to play the more ambitious part of the tyrant or the bravo. It is perhaps in this spirit that we had better consider the late exhibition of these Puffs and Scrubs, who are so regularly bringing up to the present moment, that tragi-comic drama called Ireland's History.

But these are not the men upon whom we should now exhaust our attention, or our feelings—we have a far different spectacle before us—we have seen a group of the most most illustrious nobles of the land, with so many hereditary and original claims upon our respect, coming with an offering, the most precious that nobles or monarches could bring, coming to make the rich deposit of their public virtue for their country's uses. Yes, my truly Noble Lords, Ireland has seen, that it was a free offering, and not a sacrifice—and faithfully and tenderly will the debt be repaid you in the lasting veneration of a grateful people. There is another object equally attractive and affecting—the great patron of the cause, that has brought us together, (Mr. Grattan) dignifying and officiating in this high solemnity in which, had it not been for his genius and instructions, we might have been unworthy to partake. And here I cannot avoid indulging in a sanguine (let me not say a superstitious) presentment, which his venerable presence excites, that his days have been thus prolonged for no ordinary purpose, and that before his eyes shall close for ever upon his country, he is destined to witness the consummation of that work, to which his long life of honourable labour was devoted.

But, my Lords and Gentlemen, I feel that I have been detaining you too long.—In truth, I should not have ventured to have done so, if I considered myself as speaking from any authority of my own—I am not so mistaken as to imagine, that any opinions of mine could be entitled to your favour or even your attention.—No—I have been only repeating the sentiments of one to whom Ireland was dear, and whom, on that account, it was once the fashion to deery—I can see, Gentlemen, that without my naming him your hearts tell you to whom I allude—many of you knew him, and you know that (had it been permitted) he would have been among us this day, and would have expressed in a manner, far different from any poor attempts of mine, the joy at the prospects that are now dawning upon our country. Let me add, too, that had he been spared to behold the triumph of the principle which he so ardently cherished and disseminated, he would have been rewarded by a feeling of intenser gratification than a mere ordinary spectator, in looking towards that chair, and finding that the natural progress of his country's improvement in virtue and toleration had excited (what has cost him one of the greatest struggles of his life to accomplish) the elevation of an intrepid and incorruptible Magistrate to be the guardian of the rights of this city.

This, however, is a topic upon which it might be unbecoming in me to enlarge, nor can you require to be reminded that it is not by idle praises that we can best honour the living or the dead, but by honestly and fearlessly assimilating our conduct with theirs, where we find the example deserving our imitation. [This young gentleman's address made a very great impression on the auditory, and the similarity of his manner to that of his talented father, was unanimously remarked. He was frequently applauded during the speech, and at its termination he was repeatedly cheered.]

Lord MEATH stated that his Grace the Duke of Leinster, to whom the Petition to the House of Lords was intended to be entrusted, would not, from domestic causes, be able to attend Parliament in sufficient time for the presentation of their Petition. He should therefore, move the following resolution:—

“Resolved—That the Marquis of Downshire be requested to present our Petition to the House of Lords, and the Right Honourable Henry Grattan to the House of Commons.”

This resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Power.

Mr. R. S. TIGHE addressed the meeting. He said his attachment to his country, and to the cause of civil and religious freedom, induced him, although almost unknown to the majority of the numerous and enlightened assemblage he had the honour of addressing, to state, what long experience had made him acquainted with. He had many opportunities of judging of the merits of his Catholic countrymen, and had always advocated their cause in his capacity of senator. As a landlord he had derived much happiness and comfort from his Catholic tenantry, and many of that persuasion were endeared to his heart as friends and neighbours; and if there were any danger to be imagined from acceding to their claims, he would prefer meeting that danger (groundless as the opinion was, that any was to be apprehended) than have his feelings pained by their remaining in their present state of humiliation and disqualification, to possess those privileges which were their unalienable right. He was a person enjoying a competent estate, and, therefore, interested in whatever was likely to consolidate and unite the people; for whatever tended to ameliorate their condition, could not fail of being productive of the best consequences to all who held any stake in the country. His family were among the first settlers in this country, and were well known for their support of whatever tended to its happiness and prosperity. One of his ancestors had occupied the chair which was at present occupied by his Lordship with so much credit to himself and so much satisfaction to every man of the enlightened meeting he presided over. He concluded by moving the following resolution.

“Resolved.—That the Petition be left for signatures at the Royal Exchange and Commercial Buildings; and that the care of the said petition and of presenting it to the Marquis of Downshire and the Right Honourable H. Grattan, be entrusted to Arthur Guinness, William Humphreys, and Henry Grattan, jun. Esqrs.”

Mr. W. PARNELL (member for Wicklow) congratulated the meeting upon the liberal mode of proceeding they had adopted. Divisions of the people, he said, must tend to national ruin; and until the just claims of the Catholics should be granted, society must be embittered, and the Government deprived of its best source of national strength. He was glad to perceive the union which subsisted between all the individuals present. The Lord Mayor was entitled to their warmest gratitude, for the manly and independent manner in which he convened the meeting. But his conduct on this occasion was strictly in character with the whole tenor of his life and principles; the remembrance of which will hand down his name with respect and admiration to posterity.

Mr. FLETCHER (son of Judge Fletcher) addressed the meeting in a very manly and liberal flow of eloquence, in which he strongly reprehended and denied the assertion, that undue influence had been used to obtain signatures to the requisition.

The Lord Mayor having left the chair, on the motion of, the Earl of Charlemont, and the Duke of Leinster being called thereto,

The Right Hon. HENRY GRATTAN rose. (We cannot convey an adequate idea of the enthusiasm with which his appearance was hailed) —He observed that he was not in the habit of complimenting Lord Mayors—(a general laugh)—but he was happy that his first essay in this way was reserved for the present occasion; so generally were his own sentiments felt by the meeting, with respect to the conduct of his Lordship, that he thought it unnecessary to make any further comment in proposing the following resolution:—

“Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his dignified conduct in the chair, expressing our gratitude for the promptitude with which he attended to the requisition of his fellow citizens; at the same time assuring him of the deep sense of his public spirit—of the liberality of his sentiments, and of the liberality of his character.”

Mr. GEORGE LATOUCHE seconded this resolution, and was followed by Lord Cloncurry, and several gentlemen, in very warm strains of panegyric upon the Lord Mayor's public and private character; the Duke of Leinster having from the Chair taken the sense of the meeting upon it—it was carried by acclamation.

The meeting then dissolved.

Army Discussions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

When people differ so widely as your two gallant Correspondents of the Old and New School, it is difficult to foresee where a discussion may terminate; in the present case you will probably, in deference to your more peaceable subscribers, be obliged to interrupt these Military pastorals by adopting the language of Palæmon.

"Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites,"

which our friend Sir Roger de Coverly would translate "much may be said on both sides."

As however, all who give their attention to the subject in dispute, must take one side of the question, I freely confess that the New School is mine. But before I proceed to note down the observations that occur to me, I wish to point out one remark made by the Old School Advocate. When speaking of the irregularity of advancement by Regimental seniority:—he says, "the promotion thereby given to a junior in the service is not looked upon with that discontent and jealousy which could not (I appeal to human nature if it could) fail to attend upon the adventitious supercession by which merit is to be rewarded." This remark I cannot but regret his having published to the world; for however common it may be for a certain class of Moralists to slander Human Nature by attributing the vices and defects of individuals to the whole race, still a Military man, whose professional character has Honour and Patriotism for its incitement and foundation, should be the last to assert that the just reward of merit could awaken any other feeling than that of emulative admiration.

The remark which I have just had occasion to notice convinces me that there is some misapprehension in comparing the two modes of promotion. The supercession by Brevet is in one principal feature totally dissimilar from a supercession by irregular Regimental rise. In the latter case, after five and twenty years service, if I find myself only in the rank of Captain, with a constitution enfeebled by the effects of climate, yet wholly unable to return to my Native Country, whilst another who is greatly my junior has attained the situation of Lieutenant Colonel, it is but natural that I should bitterly lament my want of better fortune. These are substantial benefits which may be procured without any risk or exertion; the other on the contrary, is an empty distinction which cannot be obtained but by a great deal of both.

Your Correspondent of the New School did not, as far as I can judge, intend to propose Brevet Promotion as a means of remedying the evil arising from irregular Regimental rise; his object was to shew that the occasional promotion of a Junior Officer would not be so great an innovation as some appeared to imagine. In point of fact, however, it might have a *corrective* influence; for a Commanding Officer would thereby be enabled to afford an individual who was in great danger of supercession, an opportunity of gaining that rank by his personal conduct, of which the slow progress of Regimental promotion was likely to deprive him.

It is said that the privilege contended for would be liable to abuse, and instances are adduced as if to shew that Brevet promotion would there have been too high a reward; but it is hardly fair to provoke discussion on these points; reviewed and canvassed in our cooler moments the most brilliant exploits dwindle into matters of nearly ordinary course. It is the ardour and enthusiasm kindled on the field of battle that should be our guide; and when, at the close of a hard-fought day, the Officers assemble round some individual, and with a warmth of language and manner that at any other moment would appear out of all proportion, unite in extolling his valour and military skill, such token of approbation can neither be mistaken nor misplaced—the warrior then reaps his best—his purest reward, and he claims no other. But though rank adds nothing to the lustre of his exploits, yet it is attended with this good effect: it chronicles them in the minds of the whole Army, and excites every individual to emulate his bright example.

Can such feelings as these be perverted?—Can patronage abuse them!—No?—the generous and unerring meed of applause is conferred by the accordant suffrage and acclaim of our brothers in arms; and in affixing the stamp and sanction, if his high authority, a Commander in Chief will ever perform a grateful and an honourable duty. Surely your Correspondent of the Old School would not, in this instance bring forward his antithetical objection of *Merit by Brevet*.

A stronger temptation to abuse of patronage might be thought to exist in the manner in which *opportunity* might be dispensed. As, however, in common life every man is accounted honest till he proves himself otherwise, so in the Military profession, more emphatically, every man is presumed brave. When therefore selection is confined, as it generally is, to one rank, suppose a Commander does fix upon a personal

friend as the successful candidate, as *Primus inter Pares*, is there any thing more in this transaction than the just and legitimate exercise of that prerogative which must ever attach to executive power. Should the individual, indeed, disappoint all reasonable expectation, no one could wish to see the experiment repeated, nor is it probable that it would be; a Commander is too deeply interested in the success of his measures, to risk his reputation on a support which once has failed him in the hour of trial.

There is still another point of view, one in which Merit may be of a more constructive nature. I allude to that which is evinced by the Civil branches of the Army; posts of *confidence*, and often of greater importance than can well be explained. Rewards to this class are, from motives of a very delicate nature, more sparingly distributed than probably to any other; but under any circumstances, it might be unwise to scrutinize them too deeply; satisfied that without the head to plan, the heart that executes would often fail of complete success.

These are three modes of operation which a power of promoting by Brevet might be likely to assume. In support of each, instances might be given, where, in this Army, such would have been the case had the rule existed. I am anxious, however, to avoid the mention of persons now living; for, though they must be justly conscious of meriting the good will and warm admiration of their brother officers, it cannot be pleasant to them to have the quantum of reward due to their valour brought forward as a subject of cool discussion. But to those who are far removed alike from censure and from praise, no such objection exists; and when I particularize a GRANT, who, when our harassed troops "amazed stood with terrors not their own," singly led the way to a desperate assault; a LAWRIE, who lived but to adorn the Soldiers' name; and a THACKERY, whose patient and indefatigable attention to discipline, was only equalled by his coolness and serenity in the hour of danger; I would ask, could nothing more appropriate have been given to such men, than a *pecuniary reward*?

The objection to these rewards, however, is styled by your Old School Correspondent, too romantic and chivalrous for those days. I am sorry he thinks so, and as to the effect which an expectation of *booty* may have upon the officers of an army, I do think that such a consideration never did furnish one active incitement, one generous feeling in the breast of a true Soldier. Extremes in this case, as in most others, may be found to meet; the very needy man, overwhelmed with debt, to whom any thing would be a help, may hope for some relief from his necessities; and to a Commander, the great amount of his share may force itself upon his contemplation; but generally, if I know any thing of the feelings and habits of a Soldier, such considerations, as excitement to enterprize, do not exist; and at any rate, the prospect is mostly too remote and contingent to attract a lively attention. I should not, indeed, have noticed this paragraph, were it not for the spirit in which it is written; this writer brings pecuniary considerations rather too prominently forward—and, in this instance, somewhat inconsistently: for those who contend for the preference of *honorary* rewards, should not be supposed peculiarly susceptible to the allurements of plunder.

For my own part, Sir, when I sit in my little bungalow, the front door of which (for windows it has none) commands no very distant prospect of the Parade and awkward squad, and the other a near view of my neighbour's cookrooms, from which the smoke that daily ascends suggests to my imagination dreams which alas! I am never permitted to realize; when in this situation, with the Army List before me on the table, I review the past, and look forward to the anxious future, I am surprised how any body can object to enlarge that sphere of honourable competition which alone can cheer us on the tremendous journey. Surrounded at first by sapling Cadets and green Ensigns, I arrive, after a toilsome march, amongst the more mature Lieutenants; hence stretching my view, I see the rugged and weather-beaten Captains right before me; beyond them the hoary brows of the Majors and Colonels; and to crown all, the frozen peaks of General Officers.

Th' encrescing prospect tires my wand'ring eyes,
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise.

And can you wonder then, that trusting to Brevet Promotion we should wish

From rock to rock, with giant bound
High on our iron poles to pass,

rather than wind slow our wonted way through the more tedious paths of Regimental seniority? On the contrary, when we venture our necks in the attempt, all must allow that the magnitude of the risk should meet with a commensurate reward.

Barrebackpore,
August 29, 1819.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Staunton and Fitzgerald.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I know well that the individual whose claim to our admiration and gratitude I now wish to bring to your notice, will be the last person to thank me for doing so; for a more modest officer in the line of his profession, and less conscious of any merit attaching to his conduct, does not exist in the three Presidencies of India; I allude to Captain Fitzgerald. The occurrences of the late campaign are still fresh in our recollection, and we all feel that even amidst so much to admire, and so many instances of heroic devotion, the names of these two officers nevertheless stand pre-eminent.

Captain Staunton furnished the detail of his splendid stand at Corrygaum; and much as we admired the gallantry of his Detachment, the modest terms in which he told his tale, gave him fresh claims to our regard.

Captain Fitzgerald also reported his proceedings at Nagpore; but this has never been published:—if it had, the terms in which he speaks of his brother officers and troopers, to the total exclusion of all merit in himself, would stamp him indelibly upon our hearts.

It is the general ignorance of Captain Fitzgerald's conduct at Nagpore, and no particular report of it reaching home, which can alone, in my mind, account for the high and well deserved praise bestowed both in Parliament and in the Direction, upon Captain Staunton, while the name of Capt. Fitzgerald has not even been mentioned; but "*sum cuique*," and I trust I shall not be considered as detracting from the merits of Captain Staunton, while I endeavour to fill up what is at present a blank respecting Captain Fitzgerald.

When, upon the afternoon of the 25th of November, 1817, Mr. Jenkins saw that a rupture with the Rajah of Nagpore was inevitable, he sent express to Colonel Scott, then in camp about three miles off, to march his detachment to the Residency; Captain Fitzgerald, who had with him three troops of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, was ordered a head, and to move in a line considerably to the left of the march, in order to oppose, if necessary, Gun Put Rao's force, which consisted of about 5000 horse, and lay between the Residency and Colonel Scott, although about half a mile to the left of his line of march.

Contrary to all expectation, Gun Put Rao was overawed, and attempted no opposition; and about six o'clock, Colonel Scott reached Seetabuldee. During the whole night which followed, there was the greatest stir and activity in the Rajah's camps, and his Cavalry were moving round the Residency in all directions, which made it impossible for a man of Captain Fitzgerald's party to leave his horse, or be relieved from piquet duty; indeed they were on the move the whole night, and when day light of the 26th came, it only brought them increased duty; for then it was seen that the whole of the Rajah's troops were in motion and approaching nearer the Residency, and that his numerous Artillery were drawn out from the arsenals.

Captain Fitzgerald was occupied all that day in reconnoitring and ascertaining what was going on; when evening came, therefore, and the battle commenced, his little party were never for a moment without the severest duty and rendering the most important service: he pushed his parties into the very camps of the enemy, and by an exertion that was almost extraordinary kept the whole vulnerable side of the Residency compound entirely free from the enemy's numerous Cavalry; one small party of his troopers even penetrated through a large body of the enemy's horse, and carried Colonel Scott's order to Captain Pew, who had been left in the Cantonments, to march immediately for the Residency and cut their way through the enemy.

During the whole long contested engagement, no part of Colonel Scott's small detachment had more important or perilous duty to perform than the three troops of the Bengal Cavalry, and before an enemy which outnumbered them about 80 to 1, accompanied besides by a numerous train of heavy Field Artillery. This immense body of Horse nearly 20,000, these three troops opposed and kept in check, for 18 hours; and had Captain Fitzgerald's exertions terminated here, he would have been entitled to our lasting gratitude. His men had been on their horses for nearly forty-eight hours; and yet such was their attachment to him, that they shewed only a desire to anticipate every duty he ordered them on.

Much however as this small party was already jaded, day-light of the 27th brought them no respite or relief; on the contrary, it showed them, that their exertions were little more than begun, for now they beheld the whole Cavalry of the enemy and numerous Artillery forming on the plain immediately in their front, and in a short time their

guns and numerous jinjals got the range, and threatened rapidly to destroy them. On the other sides of Seetabuldee the declivity was considerable, but here it sloped gradually into the plain; and on the middle and bottom of the slope stood the Residency compound, where were all the ladies and females of the detachment; outside of this compound, and between it and the enemy, Captain Fitzgerald and his three troops were stationed, separated from the rest of the detachment.

As soon as this immense body of Cavalry had taken their ground and begun to cannonade, which was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, it seemed to be the signal to the Arabs and Infantry to make their serious attempt to storm the smaller hill; Captain Lloyd and his party there, had been compelled for hours before to lie upon their faces, in consequence of the numerous and well directed Artillery which had been brought to bear on the post; and when under cover of this fire, the Arabs made their determined attack, it was almost impossible for any troops to face it. Captain Lloyd, altho' he behaved to the admiration of all, was driven from the post, and regained the larger position, after losing many of his men.

In an incredibly short space of time, (and while the first Arab assailants advanced two thirds of the way to the larger hill,) others brought up two additional guns, and from these and the one which Captain Lloyd had abandoned, commenced a most destructive point-blank fire upon the larger position. In the plain too, to the West, it was observed, that the fire from the guns there had greatly increased against Captain Fitzgerald's position, and that about a hundred camels with jinjals were advanced in front and completely enfilading him.

At this moment it appeared that matters could not be worse, and that ten minutes more must terminate the contest. Colonel Scott had originally only four 6-pounders, and of these one had already been taken and two more disabled.

Lieutenant Hearsey now came to Colonel Scott from Captain Fitzgerald, to inform him that his position had become ruinous, that the enemy's guns had got the range exactly, and that the jinjals were cutting them off in detail.

Colonel Scott said that if that was the case, Captain Fitzgerald would retire his party behind the compound, and occupy the west side of the hill. Lieutenant Hearsey then added, that "Captain Fitzgerald had desired permission to charge, as he thought he could clear his front, and destroy the enfilade."

Even during this short interval, matters had got greatly worse, a simultaneous charge was attempted by the Arabs and Infantry all round the position, and before Lieutenant Hearsey could rejoin Captain Fitzgerald, his situation had become entirely changed, the whole body of the enemy's Cavalry had made a rapid advance and were charging the Residency in every direction, indeed many foot soldiers and sawars had got in his rear, and had occupied the compound.

Captain Fitzgerald saw now that if he retired his party, all was gone; and he therefore, with that judgement, gallantry, and presence of mind which distinguishes a true soldier, gave the order to his men to charge; he led the charge himself; the most advanced of the enemy were overthrown, the next to these recoiled and threw the whole of this immense body of Cavalry into such a state of alarm and confusion, that very little resistance was made.

Captain Fitzgerald led the first troop to the right, Lieut. Hearsey led the centre troops straight to the front, and Cornet Smith to the left, occupying in this way as extended a front as possible and doing all the execution in their power, which was however inconsiderable, from the very jaded state of the horses. The centre troop, however, captured two heavy brass guns with all their ammunition; upon these Capt. Fitzgerald collected his troopers; and when the enemy, now somewhat recovered from their panic, were about to surround this little band, separated nearly two miles from the detachment, the two guns just taken were manned and opened upon them in such a manner that the whole body of elephants, camels, and horses, a second time retreated out of the reach of shot.

These movements, as seen from the hill, appeared as if effected by magic, for the party of the 6th Bengal Cavalry was scarcely distinguishable, and when compared to the enemy were a mere handful; indeed the flight of the enemy's Cavalry appeared to those on the hill to be without any cause whatever; and Captain Fitzgerald's small party, when fully discovered, looked like a pebble thrown into a lake, and sending numberless and continuing circles from it. Captain Fitzgerald remained stationary on the plain, keeping with his captured guns all this host at defiance, when Colonel Scott sent out spikes to him, with instructions to spike the guns and retire to the Residency.

Captain Fitzgerald had now lost the services of two out of his three officers, and saw that the safety of the party depended upon keeping the guns; he therefore instead of spiking them, immediately yoked the bullocks and brought them to the Residency, firing as he retired, and keeping the enemy at a distance.

The effect that this conduct of Captain Fitzgerald produced upon every seapoy on the hill was miraculous; from absolute despair and the almost certainty of immediate butchery, joy beamed on every face; and they were ready, although almost entirely worn out, to undertake any achievement. Captain Lloyd therefore seeing a tumbril blow up among the Arabs on the small hill, headed a party, and in the most gallant manner crossed a space of nearly three yards amidst a shower of balls, and still at the head of his party stormed and carried the position sword in hand; not, however, before he received five balls in his body.

The Arab Chiefs were so indignant at the conduct of the Mahratta Cavalry, and the shameful manner in which they had thrown away the fruits of eighteen hours' hard fighting, that they literally sulked and refused again to advance. In this way, early in the afternoon of the 27th, the Rajah sent a Vakeel to Mr. Jenkins to propose an armistice and settlement of differences, which was carried into effect, at a moment when Colonel Scott had scarcely a serviceable gun or musket left, or a cartridge remaining.

From what I have narrated, it will be readily conceded that Colonel Scott's detachment was saved by the individual judgment and gallantry of Captain Fitzgerald, and that the happy results, both in a military and political point of view, are due to that officer. If so, how has it happened that his name has not even been mentioned by his countrymen at home? That the Governor General fully appreciated his great merit, and highly extolled it, is known to all here; and it is to me, as to many others, a matter of extreme surprise that the authorities at home while they did proper justice to Captain Staunton, should have entirely omitted even the name of Captain Fitzgerald.

Great as Captain Staunton's services were, it is no disparagement to them, to say that neither in their character nor consequences were they to be compared to Capt. Fitzgerald's. The Peishwah had already been beaten at Poonah, he had been again beaten and lost all his train at Kirkee, he was wandering a discomfited chief, without even a citadel to receive him. Captain Staunton was fighting for mere existence, he was opposed by no guns, and even if he had been overpowered, the destruction of his Battalion could not in the most distant manner have affected the campaign. How different was the case at Nagpore; there, the chief of the central power of the Mahratta Empire with all his strength, an immense Artillery, in his own capital, and fighting from behind his walls, was discomfited by the judgement and heroic gallantry of Captain Fitzgerald; with 260 men, he defeated upwards of 18,000 Cavalry almost under the walls of the Rajah's Palace; he made this force the scoff of even the beaten Peishwah to the South, and the derision of Holkar's chiefs in the North; he disappointed Scindia, and bound him to treaties, while he was secretly looking to Nagpore as a focus and rallying point to the Mahratta cause.

If Colonel Scott's detachment had been destroyed, the battle of Mahidpore could not perhaps have been fought, Sir Thomas Hislop must have marched Southward, and bent his whole attention to prevent a junction between the Peishwah and the Berar Rajah.

It will perhaps be urged, that in estimating the conduct of an officer, consequences are never to be taken into consideration, and that the same degree of praise is not due to him, who by any dash or short period of great exertion, effects even the happiest results, as to the officer, who by a continuance of obstinate and determined courage maintains the post assigned him against overwhelming numbers.

I am ready to admit the plea; but those who witnessed it, know that for a longer period than the endurance of Captain Staunton's action, Captain Fitzgerald had an equally arduous and dangerous duty to perform, (and performed it to the astonishment and admiration of all) before the glorious opportunity occurred of "deciding the battle," as Mr. Jenkins justly termed it, and saving the detachment.

After all that has been said however, it must be universally acknowledged that the names of Staunton and Fitzgerald deserve to be enrolled among those of the heroic worthies of our country, and that while they enforce the admiration of the age in which they live, their actions will also command the veneration of posterity.

JUSTITIA.

French Literature.

Description de l'Egypte, ou Recueil des Observations, &c.—A Description of Egypt, or a Collection of Observations and Researches made in Egypt during the Expedition of the French Army, published by Order of the Government. — Vol. folio of text, and 840 plates, in 9 vols. large Atlas, together with a Geographical Atlas, containing fifty sheets.

We have had frequent occasion to mention this splendid Work, a copy of which is in the Library of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta, and we have now great pleasure in transcribing from the Number of the Monthly Magazine for February 1819, a more full account of it than has hitherto been given, in any periodical publication that has reached us.

In a former number we slightly mentioned this splendid work, the first and second *livraisons* of which were published in 1809 and 1811, "by order of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the Great." The recent publication of the sequel, by order of the present government of France, now induces us to enter into a detailed notice of its contents.

Among all the great projects engendered, revived, or adopted, by the ambition of Bonaparte, none perhaps excited, at the moment, greater astonishment than the conquest of Egypt. Amidst the convulsions occasioned by the widely spread hostilities which then agitated the continent, that celebrated country, whence civilized nations have derived the first principles of laws, sciences, and arts, seemed almost forgotten, when the success of the French expedition to the banks of the Nile, in 1798, roused the attention of Europe. Histories, travels, and maps, were eagerly consulted, and every one was anxious to become acquainted with this new theatre of war. But, though the illustrious Nelson, in some measure, soon consoled the British nation for the neglect of its ministers, by his signal victory over the fleet of France in the Bay of Aboukir, yet her tri-coloured banners were still waving in the plains of Egypt, and, after a few sharp conflicts, all its principal cities were successively reduced, and its provinces over-run by her army.

Egypt has been the subject of several descriptions, and of a great number of Works. Nevertheless, till of late years, it had not been possible to obtain an accurate knowledge of every thing worthy of notice in that "wonder-bearing" country. It required a long interval of time, the most favourable circumstances, and the concurrence of a great number of skillful observers, to complete what was wanting, in order to gratify curiosity in this respect. Such an opportunity was afforded by the French expedition; and the able and comprehensive manner in which Bonaparte availed himself of it, by means of the host of talent that he had previously selected from the various departments of science and of art in Paris, combined with his alleged motives for the enterprise, and the political advantages to be derived from its success, forms a picture too interesting to be withheld from the view of our readers. Unfortunately, our limits will not permit us to enter into these subjects, and, at the same time, give so ample an account of this magnificent collection as it justly demands, from its immediate and relative importance. We shall, therefore, reserve the former for a future number of our Magazine, and here confine ourselves to the latter. To avoid the risk of inaccuracy, in describing so costly a Work, we shall take the particulars from the original official advertisement.

"Immediately after the return of the French army from Egypt, the government ordered that the memoirs, the maps, the drawings, and all the observations relative to the sciences and the arts, should be collected in a general work, and published at the expence of the public treasury. The persons who had co-operated in these researches were invited to propose the writings and the drawings which were to form this collection. At the same time, the care of superintending the execution was intrusted to a commission, consisting of eight persons, appointed by the minister of the interior, on the presentation of the meeting of the authors. This same meeting afterwards chose, by ballot, one of its members, who was to compose the preface. MM. Berthollet, Conté, Costaz, Desgenettes, Fourier, Girard, Lancret, and Monge, were nominated members of the commission, which exercises a general superintendence over the different parts of the Work, regulates the expences thereof, and proposes them to the approbation of the minister. MM. Conté and Lancret have been successively replaced by MM. Jomard and Jollois, and MM. Deülle and Devilliers were added to this commission at the beginning of the year 1810.

It was necessary that a special commissioner should be charged to regulate immediately the details of the execution, and to preserve economy and uniformity in all parts of the labour, to arrange the materials according to the order adopted; to choose the engravers, to receive their engagements, and to submit them to the examination of the commission; to present the account of the expences, and of the successive progress of the work; in short, to direct the different labours of the engraving and printing of the plates. The minister named, to fulfil this task, M. Conté, whose death has occasioned such just regret, and who has rendered to the state

"He is called great, (said Mr. Fox in the House of Commons,) and, as far as I have the means of judging, I think Bonaparte merits the appellation; for all his projects and conceptions bear the stamp of greatness; his means too are, generally speaking, equal to his ends, and his efforts to the emergencies of his situation. To reverse the medal now would be to insult misfortune."

and to the sciences memorable services, which it has been deemed a duty to mention in the historical preface. M. Michel-Ange Lancret, engineer of bridges and highways, had succeeded him at the end of the year 1805: he had for a long time distinguished himself by his very rare knowledge in the higher branches of geometry, and in all the branches of natural philosophy; he sunk under a slow and painful disease towards the end of the year 1807, after having given repeated proofs of zeal, which cannot be too warmly acknowledged. He was replaced by M. Jomard, formerly an engineer of the land-registry office, and of the *Départ de la Guerre*, who, since the death of M. Conté, has devoted to this labour the most unremitting attention. The commission entrusted with the management of the publication, has chosen among its members, and with the approbation of the minister of the interior, a secretary, charged with the general correspondence, who digests the deliberations, immediately superintends the printing of the memoirs, and concurs, with the special commissioner, in the composition and the correction of the plates. This duty has been successively entrusted to MM. Lancret and Jomard; it is at present performed by M. Jollois, engineer of bridges and highways. Those authors who are in Paris attend to the engraving of their drawings, in concert with the commissioner appointed by the Minister.

In composing this collection, it has been a primary object to present methodically the results which concern the antiquities, the present state, the natural history, and the geography of Egypt: that is to say, to collect the fundamental elements of the study of that country. This immense labour has been distributed among a great number of co-operators, and there has been formed, by the assemblage of their works, the complete description that was intended. It was thought necessary that each part of this collection should be examined by the authors assembled; there is not one of the memoirs or of the drawings that has not been presented separately to the general meeting, and subjected to an attentive deliberation. The object of this common discussion is to guarantee the accuracy of facts, to reject, and to modify erroneous or incorrect works; it gives to those which are received the stamp of authenticity, the publication of them not being allowed till after they are admitted by ballot, by the majority of votes; but the examination in question does not extend to the opinions which the authors of the memoirs have adopted, or to the consequences which they have deduced from their researches; and it would be an essential error to conclude, that those opinions are participated by the meeting of the co-operators, or by the commission that has managed the publication of the work.

In the last part of the *Description of Egypt*, will be inserted the list of all the persons who have co-operated in this collection. It is then only that this general list of authors can be composed with correctness: it will replace the partial lists which have been annexed to each *livraison*; it will also contain the names of the co-operators whose labours have been interrupted by death, whether after the return of the army of the East, or during the continuance of the expedition.

The execution of this great undertaking has been favoured by the constant protection of the government. It has procured valuable encouragement to the French engravers, by requiring the assiduous concurrence of more than eighty artists; in short, it has occasioned progressive improvement in this branch of the art of design. The engraving of topography and of natural history, and above all of architecture, has acquired a remarkable degree of perfection; and in this work will be found several models, in a style the most pure and the most correct. In the practice of expressing the grand character of the monuments of Egypt, young artists have been formed, and already distinguish themselves by rare talents. New methods have also been devised for the printing of the coloured plates; the manufacture of vellum paper has been improved; and it was necessary to construct presses of an unusual size. In fact, the extensiveness of the Egyptian monuments, which it has been determined to represent all on the same scale, required in the paper intended for the printing of the plates extraordinary dimensions. Successful efforts have been made to develop this branch of French industry, and the produce that has been obtained equals, if not surpasses, that of foreign manufacture. But of all the new results to which this work has given rise, or of which the arts in France had not made any application, the most useful is that for which we are indebted to the inventive talent of M. Conté. The serenity of the sky in Egypt could not be well expressed but by tints of great extent, and subjected to a uniform shading off. It was likewise necessary, in order to represent the smooth and spacious surfaces that serve as a ground to the Egyptian bas-reliefs, to employ equal tints, which, seen at a little distance, produce the same effect as a wash. Means have been contrived to engrave the skies and the grounds, by the help of a machine which supplies the place of a long and expensive labour; and the beauty of the execution surpasses every thing that might be expected from the most experienced artist. Thus the use of this instrument, which has been extremely serviceable in the execution of the plates of architecture, has at once procured the most satisfactory results, and a considerable saving in the expense, of engraving and in the employment of time.*

* Independently of the geographical maps, which are all finished, and the publication of which is postponed, the Atlas of the *Description of Egypt*

* Without detracting from the merit of the late Mr. Conté, it is but justice to state, that our scientific engraver, Mr. Lowry, invented a machine of this kind twenty-eight years ago. Truth requires us to add that General Andréossy, formerly French ambassador at our court, on his return to Paris in 1803, carried back several specimens, as the results produced in engraving by Mr. Lowry's machine. Might not the sight of these have stimulated the inventive powers of the French artists?

contains more than eight hundred plates. In it, subjects of minor importance are not represented separately; but, on the contrary, the greatest possible number of drawings have been assembled on the same sheet. They have there been distributed with order and symmetry, and means have been found to give a regular and uniform aspect to a whole composed of a multiplicity of parts, and to which a great number of persons have contributed.

"This collection ought rather to be considered as a Work intended for study than as a Work of luxury. The kind of beauty that was most suitable to it, consisted in a precise and correct execution. This is, in fact, the peculiar character strictly intended to be given to it, and nothing has been omitted that could in any way contribute to its accuracy. The care that has been taken to assemble without confusion, subjects of the same kind, has considerably diminished the expense and the number of the plates; and has allowed of comprising in the Atlas, upwards of three thousand particular drawings.

Division of the Work.

"The *Description of Egypt* is composed of three parts, which are distinguished by the following names:—1. *Antiquities*. 2. *Modern State*. 3. *Natural History*.

"In the first two, the places are described according to their geographical position, in going from the south to the north, from the Island of Philæ to the Mediterranean, and from the east to the west, from Pelusium to Alexandria. In the *Natural History*, the mineralogy has even been arranged from the south to the north. The other divisions are arranged according to the families. The *Antiquities* comprise all the monuments anterior to the conquest of Egypt by the Arabs; every thing that is posterior to that epoch is comprehended in the *Modern State*. "Each of these three parts has several corresponding volumes of plates and of text."

Of the Plates.

The first volume of *Antiquities* comprehends, independently of the Island of Philæ, all the country situated between the last cataract and the city of Thebes; namely, Syene, Elephantina, Ombos, Selsech, Elethya, Edfû, Esneh and Erment. The second and third volumes are formed entirely of the antiquities of Thebes, and they comprise all the *papyri*, the paintings, and other subjects found in the sepulchral chambers. The fourth and fifth volumes contain all the monuments of the places situated below Thebes; namely, Dendera, Abydos, Antaeopolis, Hermapolis Magna, Antinoë, Fayoum Memphis, the grottoes, and the rest of the Heptanomis; Lower Egypt, Heliopolis, Canopus, Alexandria, and Taposiris. To these are added the collections of hieroglyphics inscriptions, medals, vases, statues, and other antiques.

The first volume of the *Modern State*, comprehends Upper and Middle Egypt; Cairo, and Lower Egypt; and the isthmus of Suez and the environs. The second volume comprises Alexandria, the collection of arts and trades, that of costumes and portraits, that of vases, household furniture, and instruments; lastly, that of inscriptions, coins, and medals.

The two volumes of *Natural History* are composed of the *mammifera*, the birds, and the fishes of the Nile, of the Red Sea, and of the Mediterranean; of the insects of Egypt and of Syria; of the *vermes mollusca*, and *zoophytes*; of the plants; and of the rocks, the simple minerals, fossils of Egypt, and of the peninsula of Mount Sinai.

The plates are distributed for each place in the following order, which has been principally observed in regard to the *Antiquities*:—1. General and topographical plans. 2. Particular Plans of edifices, sections, and elevations. 3. Details of architecture. 4. Bas-relief, paintings, statues, ornaments, &c.

It has sometimes been thought necessary to add perspective views.

Besides the finished engravings, there are placed in the plates, details etched. There are also published etched plates of the astronomical monuments, independently of the finished engravings.

The *Antiquities* furnish four hundred and twenty plates, distributed in five volumes; the *Modern State*, one hundred and seventy plates, in two volumes; and the *Natural History*, two hundred and fifty plates, in two volumes. The total number of plates is eight hundred and forty, forming nine volumes, exclusively of the *Geographical Atlas*, in fifty sheets, forming a separate section.

Of the Text.

The text is composed

1. Of an historical preface, and of an explanation of the plates forming a tenth volume of the same size as the engravings, that is, *large Atlas*.

"The object of this explanation of the plates is to facilitate the use of the Atlas, and the study of the subjects therein represented. It contains details which engraving could not express; here are indicated the ornamental parts which have been restored in the architectural drawings, and the motives for that restoration. 2. Of several volumes of descriptions and of memoirs, divided into three classes, corresponding to those of the plates, and distinguished, like them, by the title of *Antiquities*, *Modern State* and *Natural History*. These volumes are all of the size of *medium folio*.

"The *Descriptions* of the cities, and of the monuments, form as many chapters as there are places described or represented, and are arranged in the same order as the plates. Their object is to make known the ancient and the present state of the places; and this exposition is accompanied by historical and geographical remarks.

"The *Memoirs* consist of researches and dissertations on general or particular subjects; such as the physical state of Egypt, the history and

geography of the country, legislation and manners, religion, language, astronomy, arts, and agriculture, among the ancient and modern Egyptians. These memoirs are placed one after the other without any determined order, like the *Academical Collections*."

The work is published in three *livraisons*.

The first *livraison*, which appeared in 1809, comprehend one hundred and seventy plates, namely:—1. The first volume of *Antiquities*, composed of ninety-seven plates, which represent the monuments of Phike, &c. before enumerated. 2. A half volume of *Modern State*, composed of thirty-seven plates, subjects chosen in Upper and Lower Egypt, &c. 3. A quarter volume of *Natural History*, composed of thirty-one plates, consisting of birds, fishes, botany, and mineralogy.

The text of the first *livraison* comprehends:—1. A volume containing the historical preface, the advertisement, and the explanation of the plates of antiquities, &c. 2. Descriptions of the monuments before designated, with memoirs on antiquity, on the modern state, and on natural history. The price in London of this first *livraison* is, on fine paper 50*l.* on vellum paper 75*l.*

The second *livraison*, which appeared in 1811, comprehends 270 plates.

1. The second and third volumes of the plates of *Antiquities*, entirely consecrated to the city of Thebes; and containing the paintings, &c. already mentioned. 2. A half-volume of plates of the *Modern State*, relative to Cairo and to Lower Egypt, &c. 3. A half-volume of plates of natural history. 4. The engraved *pentapiece*.

The text of this second *livraison* contains the sequel of the description of antiquities, and the sequel of the memoirs, with the explanation of the plates. The London price of this second *livraison* is, on fine paper 75*l.* on vellum paper 112*l.*

The third *livraison*, which is complete, will contain 400 plates.

1. The fourth volume of plates of *Antiquities*, containing the monuments of Dendera, &c. before particularized, and the 25th and last volume comprehending the pyramids, the antiquities of Memphis, of Heliopolis, and of all the ancient cities of Lower Egypt, &c. 2. A volume of plates relative to the *Modern State*, consisting of subjects taken in Upper and Lower Egypt, &c. 3. A volume and a quarter of plates of natural history.

The text of this third *livraison*, when complete, will contain the remainder of the descriptions and memoirs, with the explanation of the plates.

The first section of this *livraison*, which has just been published, is composed of the fourth volume of the *Antiquities* beforementioned, and contains sixty plates; and of the sequel of the second volume of the *Modern State*, containing one hundred and thirteen plates. The corresponding text consists of descriptions and memoirs.

The price of this first section of the third *livraison* is, on fine paper 63*l.* on vellum paper 100*l.*

The second section of this *livraison* will complete the work.

This magnificent collection does infinite honour to all the parties concerned, and, as a national work, is certainly unique; for history never before presented to admiration such gratifying results from the hitherto unusual association of sciences, literature, arts, and arms. It is affirmed, that Bonaparte, in the first instance, appropriated no less than a million of francs (circa, 41,66*l.* sterling) to forward its publication, and, to the last, fostered its progress. Since his fall, his successor, on the throne of France, has not failed to derive from it whatever merit he could, by flattering the national pride in continuing to grant the funds necessary for its completion.

Medical Discussions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, The Letter signed W. P. M. from Patna, which appears in your Journal of the 10th instant, is without dispute one of the most singular productions I ever had the pleasure of perusing. But, in offering some remarks upon that extraordinary instance of medical reasoning and display of profound scientific research, permit me to transcribe a few passages from the Letter itself, affording comments as I proceed, for the advantage of your present readers, as well as benefit of future generations.

"The weakness, says he, is not a reason to the medical men for not entering into the lists against Mr. Tytler's doctrine." We thus find that the *quintessence* of this Gentleman, or in other words, the explanations he has long afforded respecting the prevalence of the present distemper, and to which all the medical men of India, have in spite of the sufferings of their fellow creatures, with the laudable pride which ought always to attend superior information, withheld their assent, is *weak*, but, at the same time, the members of the profession, armed *cap a pice* I suppose, should not refrain entering the lists and combating against him.

We, however, discover, notwithstanding this solemn declaration of justifiable war, that "the facts recorded by that Gentleman deserve their warmest praise, and he himself is entitled to gratitude and respect;" while the same "facts are not wholly unworthy of attention," and the writer says, "no doubt unwholesome rice has, in many instances, occasioned the Cholera."

Sir, Dr. Tytler, so far as his Letters in the Newspapers go, never asserted more, yet at no time before has it been allowed by one of our

medical men, nor the principle acted upon by them, that *unwholesome rice* or *rice* of any kind, was a cause in any one instance of this disease.* But observes W. P. M. "we know that the cold fruits will bring it on during seasons of general salubrity."

This assertion I take the liberty to contest: because the use of cold fruits, or, as I apprehend he means, fruits liable to run into the use of *fermentation* and not *digestion* within the stomach, are no doubt capable of exciting inflammation and various other diseases of the viscera; but they will not produce the raging distemper, which, (and probably from its depending upon the action of a *specific poison*,) differs in its symptoms very materially from every other disease consequent to the employment of unwholesome food. He continues—"fatigue, sudden variations of atmospheric temperature, the depressing passions, marshy effluvia, &c. &c. will act still more generally in cases of insalubrity."

This, Sir, is the mere shreds and patches of a thread bare tattered garment, comprehending the common place frippery of medical scholastic language, in its use unworthy of science and hostile to its improvement; and I ask him to adduce a single instance in which *these* causes operated in the production of the prevailing sickness, or indeed in any case of *Cholera Morbus*.

The sentence immediately following, may safely be pronounced the acmé of scientific induction; for in it we are told that "it is not sound Philosophy to attribute the Epidemic to rice only," at the same time that "it is not wise to use rice when it has been known to have acted as the immediate or proximate cause of the complaint." The word *proximate* is here improperly employed for *exciting*, the *proximate* cause of the disease being the inflammation of the nervous extremities, which is *excited* or produced by the presence of the rice, but indeed the entire sentence exhibits a kind of whirlwind in reasoning, a sort of strong intellectual breeze, something similar to a *Typhoon* in the China sea, which blows at one and the same moment from all points of the compass.

We next become acquainted with a "*stubborn fact*, that millions in the habitable globe live solely upon it." This assertion I also take the liberty to question; for I do not believe there breathes an individual who could exist for a fortnight upon rice solely, and using no other description of solid aliment. Upon referring to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Art. *Orgza*, W. P. M. will find the innutritious qualities of rice fully stated, and the fact that the Planters in the West Indies do not feed their slaves upon this grain, because it renders them thin, i. e. sick and unable to work.

In the succeeding sentence, we learn some *novelties*, and here your Correspondent is delivered of the wonderful facts, and they are certainly those, with which, in contemplating the conduct of the European population in this country, during the last two years, we are bound to believe they were previously unacquainted, that "Rice may be bad in its kind, the crop may not have ripened properly, or have been damaged by lying wet, &c."

But these are the facts which have been all along maintained by Dr. Tytler, and unequivocally stated in his letters to be the source of the disease; and who could have dreamt, that an abundant and unwholesome harvest of grain widely disseminated over India, would have been denied to be adequate to account for the production of the whole of the mischief that has occurred.

"The mortality," W. P. M. proceeds, "on board the ships at St. Helena, must be attributed to the want of solid flesh, the *pabulum*, which is necessary to the existence of English Seamen, and the Dysenteric effect is no more than what any medical man would look for under such privation."

Sir, I here presume to put the question *Why?* and to enquire in what manner W. P. M. is prepared to prove that our Seamen inherit from nature more of a *carnivorous* animal in their constitution, than the Seamen of other countries? Will he maintain that good, wholesome, wheat flour, supplied to these men, with only water for drink, would have been followed by the same deadly effect? If he do, I contest his conclusion, and take the liberty to tell him, that man may live upon bread only, which is the very staff and support of life, but not upon *flesh* only,—and that the circumstances from St. Helena are decisive of the fact, that the rice employed by His Majesty's sailors was unequal to the supply of *chyle* for the nourishment of their bodies; it constituted therefore an unwholesome, poisonous food, and was the cause of their disease.

W. P. M. now kindly condescends to inform your Readers, that "he has been led to throw together these remarks without order or connection, merely with a view to prove that Mr. Tytler's opinion may be combated with other weapons than those hitherto used by his opponents."

But here let me ask, why does he not bring forward the letters which have been laid before the Supreme Authorities, whose contents are capable of overturning Dr. Tytler's deductions; or, if this cannot be done why not publish extracts, or at least the substance of the facts and arguments which are there stated.

The facts upon which Dr. T.'s opinions are founded have fully, clearly, and unreservedly been put into the possession of the Public and does W. P. M. seriously believe himself justified, as a Medical man, in delivering opinions upon this important subject in such a loose manner as to possess by his own acknowledgement neither order nor connection, and is not such an observation calculated to convey the idea that the whole letter has been written more with the intention of cavilling at the opinion that bad rice is the

* See the Letter of *Medicus*, in the Asiatic Mirror, May 1818, where the Rice is termed an "innocent grain."

cause of the disease, than to submit to the Public the studied result acquired from experience and accurate observation, communicated to the community with true Philosophical spirit, and for the real advancement of their welfare?

Yet after thus more than insinuating that the opinion of Dr. Tytler *may be* combated, he tells us that "it is difficult to prove him to be wrong;" and then consistently enough with himself adds "Æquitas must not decide it in favour of Mr. Tytler, because medical men, of science and reputation, have not entered into discussions where they foresaw the result must be unsatisfactory."

The result, Sir, may turn out unsatisfactory to his opponents, but certainly neither to Dr. Tytler, nor to the Public, whose welfare is so deeply concerned in the investigation. He has proved that the *rice* is the cause of the pestilence; and this with such strength of argument and force of fact, that even W. P. M. has no doubt that it in many instances produces the disorder. Opinion, and *may be's* are not therefore the weapons which, according to my humble judgement, are either sufficient to combat Dr. T's conclusions, or exactly of the kind his adversaries ought to employ.

The fabric of the old school, supported by the rotten pillars of predi-posing causes, seems tottering to its base. It is fact and fact alone, but not theories drawn from worm-eaten books, that can overthrow an opinion founded upon the sure foundations of experience, and given as the result of experiment. W. P. M. and his coadjutors must, therefore, either adduce facts of equal strength in opposition or remain silent.

The lives of men are not to be put in jeopardy, because his seniors choose to refuse assent to an opinion, delivered upon strong grounds, by a junior member of the profession. Had the decomposition of the *alkalies* taken place in India, there seems little doubt that this unexpected fact would have been denied, and our "Medical men of science and reputation" after consulting their books have scouted the idea of *oxygen* being contained in *potass*, or a metal existing in a vegetable substance.

Your very humble Servant,

DANOCRITUS.

August 20, 1819.

Original Satire.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As no one will wear the following *cap* excepting those whom it may fit, there can be little or no fear of it's insertion in your Journal giving rise to any misapplications.

I am, Sir,

Calcutta, August 28, 1819.

A DESPISER OF PUPPIES

I know not whether from a want of taste,
(From being in wilds and jungles always plac'd,) Or whether from a want of sense to scan
What *Dress* is most becoming for a *Man*;
But something makes me heartily detest
The mode in which our *Puppies* now are drest;
Oh God!—I sicken if I chance to meet
A *Dandy*, in the Drawing Room or Street;
To see his foppish—worse than woman—airs,
And the bold impudence with which he stares;
To hear his drawling tone, and see his gape,
And view his bent, made-up, distorted shape.
Gods!—say I to myself—is such a Fool
Destin'd some day whole Provinces to rule?
This the Civilian who has been to College?
This all he gather'd there, in shape of knowledge?
Stand forth, thou future Judge—but present Ass—
Thou young Commercial Agent—or, alas!
Perhaps a Resident at Foreign Court—
The Natives outward *dread*, but inward *sport*—
Perhaps a Silk, or Opium Inspector—
Perhaps a strict, important, just Collector—
Perhaps (for who can tell what *luck* may give?)
A Governor General's Representative!
Or a Commissioner—so great a thing,
It's pow'r as high as that of any King—
For settling Districts, conquer'd in the Wars,
And taking fees from wealthy *Zameendars*—
Stand forth, I say, and let the Public see,
What good they may expect from Fools like thee,
Will that protrusive rump, and lolling pace,
That collar starch'd—that insolence of face—
That waistcoat, jutting half a yard before,
That—stop says decency, pass that part o'er—
That mop of greasy hair, by which the skin
Has far more filth without, than brains within,

(For sure no brush or soap can reach the skull,
Who'd wash a *Sheep* before he shear'd the wool?)
Will those possessions give you greater weight,
(A showy body, but an empty pate!)
In each important station you may fill,
Than what sound sense, and various learning will?
Will Natives more respect you, when you're seen
With female airs, than with a manly mien?
Shame on ye all!—ye worthless Fops—who press
Round Ladies' toilettes—skill'd in arts of Dress—
Or through a Music Room unmeaning stroll!
Where languid looks betray your women's soul;
Or, having beautified each fopling face,
Lounge to Balmain's, and approve of lace!
Heav'n! will no spark of emulation rise,
When fame like Elphinstone's ascends the skies?
Are Jenkins's great actions all forgot,
Or are they fresh, and yet regarded not?
Or must Macnaghten's genius stand alone?
(There were no *Dandies* when Macnaghten shone,
Nor shall it e'er be told that he became
A Slave to Fashion, and a Foe to Fame.)
Where now will men of worth like these be found?
The junior ranks with *Fops*, not *Men*, abound—
And what's a *Fop*?—a thing in Woman's shape—
In name a *Man*—in all things else—an *Ape*!
Except in sense—and then the only rule,
To judge its sense by, is—in sense a Fool.
Well might great Hastings, worn himself to shine—
In ev'ry noble gift, and noble line—
Censure the late Collegians, and some more
Who got, yet blush'd not! his dispraise before.
In vain he tried to rouse their latent shame,
By honouring Stirling's, and Macnaghten's, name;
(Stirling, alas! too early snatch'd away—
Dead heeds not learning, any more than they—)
For still no emulative youth appears,
And this year equals both the former years!
Nor can the reign of genius re-commence,
While Folly thus usurps the place of Sense—
While future Rulers of our Eastern state,
Think (and they do) that *Dress* can make them great:
Yet what will rouse them, what will now avail,
Since Hastings' oft repeated censures fail?
Since blockhead Students—still as *Dandies* fam'd—
Are prais'd for Foppery—as for dulness blam'd?
Sure ev'ry noble feeling must have fled,
Before they could have borne what Hastings said;
Had I been so rebuk'd—so public too—
Gods! I would hide me e'en from casual view;
And, like Demosthenes, secluded keep,
(Sparing from study scarce an hour for sleep)
Till I'd redeem'd the honor of my name,
And Hastings, pleas'd, bestow'd my share of fame!
Whatever others can, I could not brook
The censoring whisper, or the meaning look,
From crowds at Balls, at Auctions, or the Play,
Where'er I went by night or stroll'd by day;
Fancy would make me think that ev'ry word,
And every gesture, which I saw or heard;
Were meant as hidden jests, or open sneers—
As thieves and rogues are tortur'd by their fears.
Oh, no! I'd sooner die than bear them say,
"There goes the Dunce who could not pass to-day,
"How spruce the Puppy's dress'd!—and by his looks;
"He knows far more of ribbands than of books!
"I wonder if His Lordship, so discerning,
"Thought better of his waistcoat than his learning?
"And, lo! the head, so elegantly dress'd,
"Between ourselves, I like the outside best;
"And must confess, it brings to recollection
"A fruit which grows in hell to great perfection,
"So tempting in appearance, that the *damns* d'
"Are not content till ev'ry mouth is cram'd;
"But soon with rage and pain each sinner gnashes
"His teeth—on finding all the inside—ashes!"
Rouse from your lethargy—throw off those clothes;
Appear like Gentlemen, and not like Beaux.
With manly ardor seek to merit fame,
Nor give great Hastings farther cause to blame;
Nor let the military longer place,
Their Fame's foundation upon your Disgrace.
Nor wake again my Satire, lest you feel
Blows worse than these, and harder still to heal.